

# GEANT Simulation of the Small Dipole Ring – status report

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# Outline

- A reminder:
  - The simulation code
  - The small dipole ring
  - What has been presented at Berkeley (not much)
- New results:
  - Constant energy behavior (only magnetic field on)
    - Dynamic aperture – transverse acceptance
    - Reference orbit
  - The ring with RF and “ideal” absorber (no scattering)
    - Longitudinal acceptance
    - “Perfect” cooling

# Simulation software

- MUC\_GEANT
  - Data-driven GEANT 3.21 (from R. Raja)  
similar to the one used for the RFOFO ring
    - Interface with ICOOL input/output, ECALC9
    - NEW perfect pillbox cavity (Bessel function)
  - Field maps from Steve Kahn, using shaped iron poles

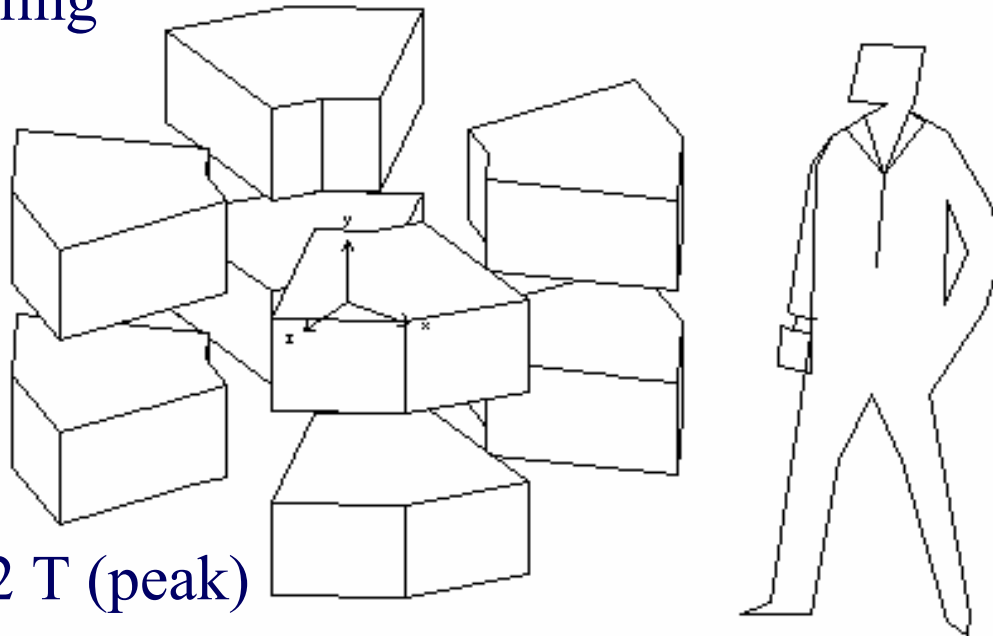
# 6D Cooling demonstration Ring

“Weak” (edge) focusing  
(ideally) scaling

Filled with  
~10 Atm.  
hydrogen  
gas (77K)

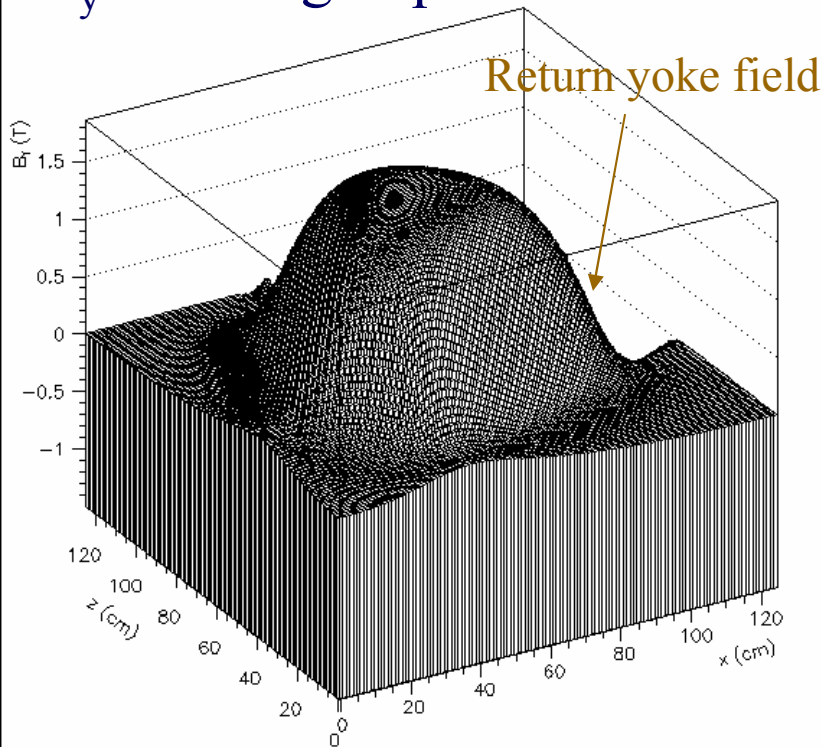
Dipole B ~ 2 T (peak)

For  $E_{\mu} \sim 200$  MeV, the radius should be ~60 cm

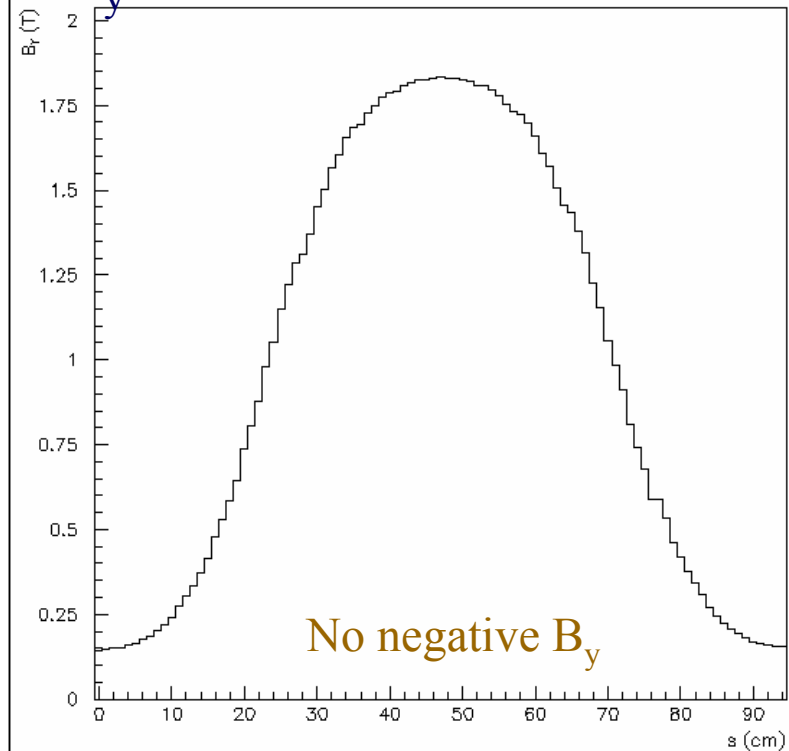


# Field map with shaped iron poles (S. Kahn)

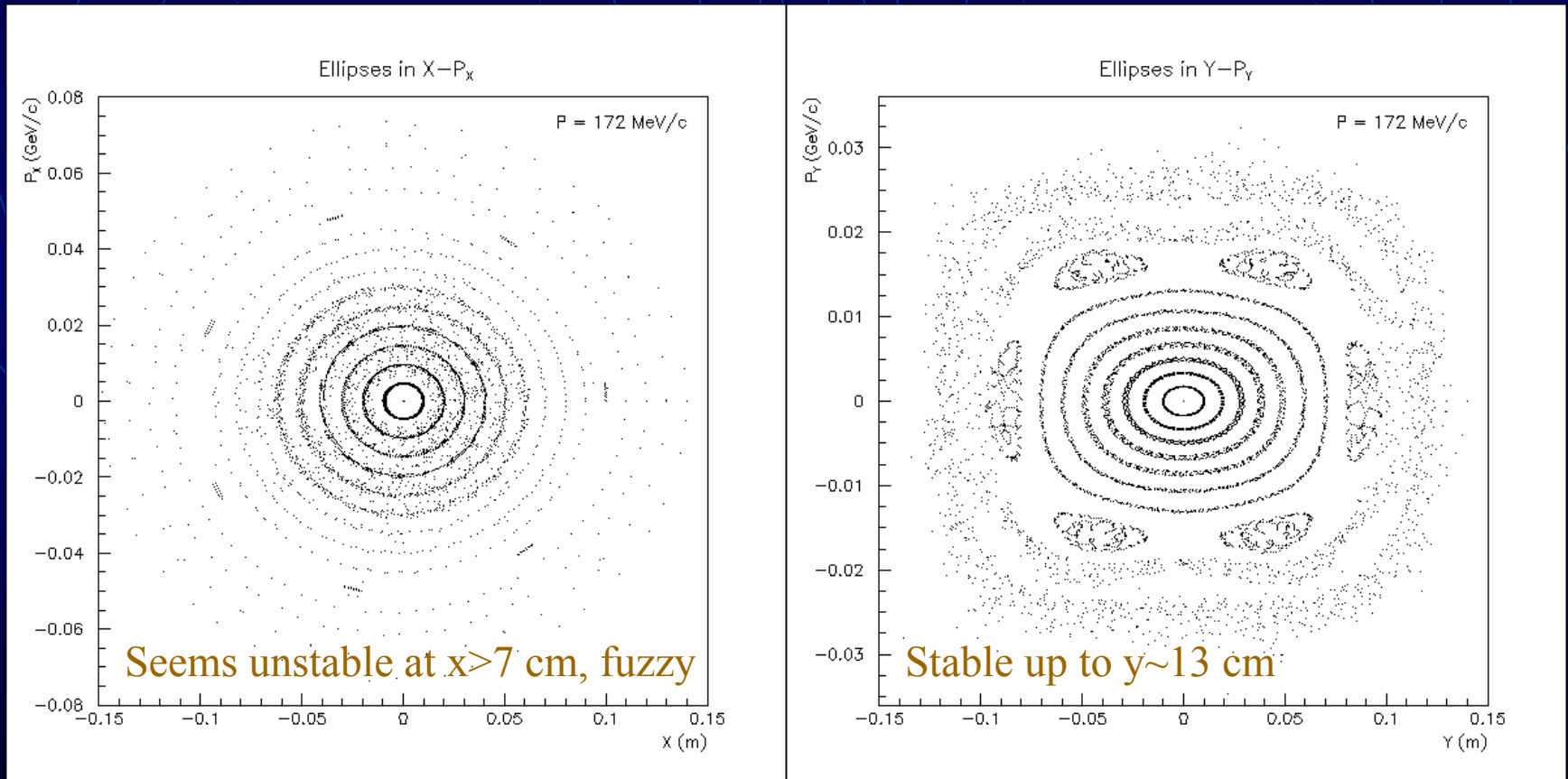
$B_y$  in a single quadrant



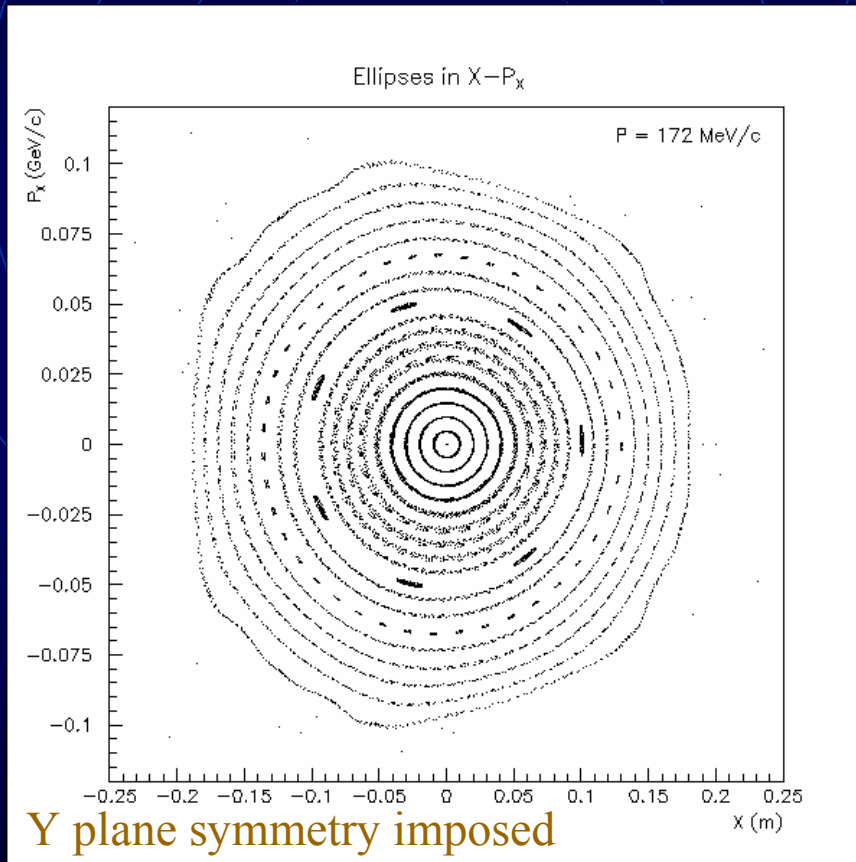
$B_y$  at  $R=60$  cm



# Dynamic aperture as presented at Berkeley

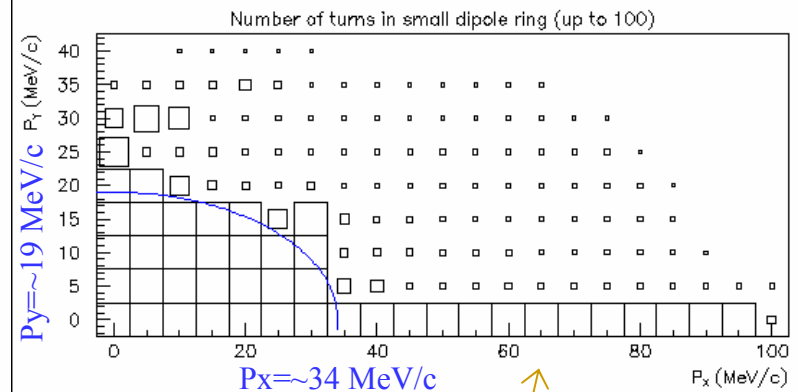
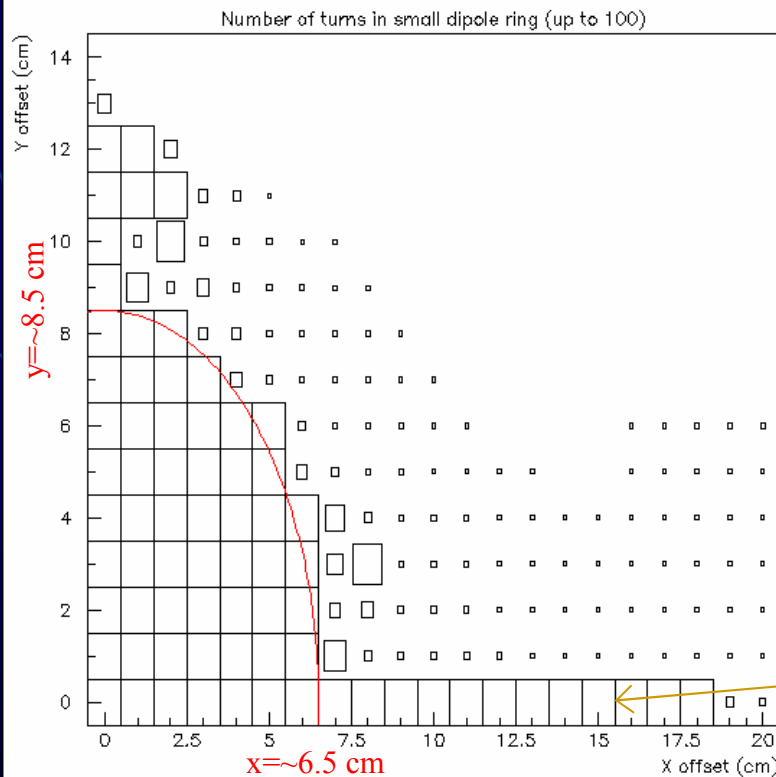


# Solving the x aperture mystery



- The instability was due to small fluctuations in  $B_x$ ,  $B_z$  at  $y=0$
- The solution: impose  $B_x=B_z=0$  at  $y=0$  (perfect symmetry)
- The ring is stable up to  $x=18 \text{ cm} !!$

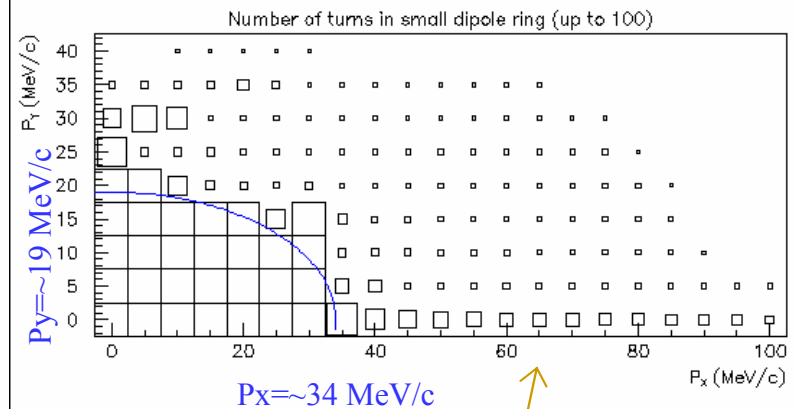
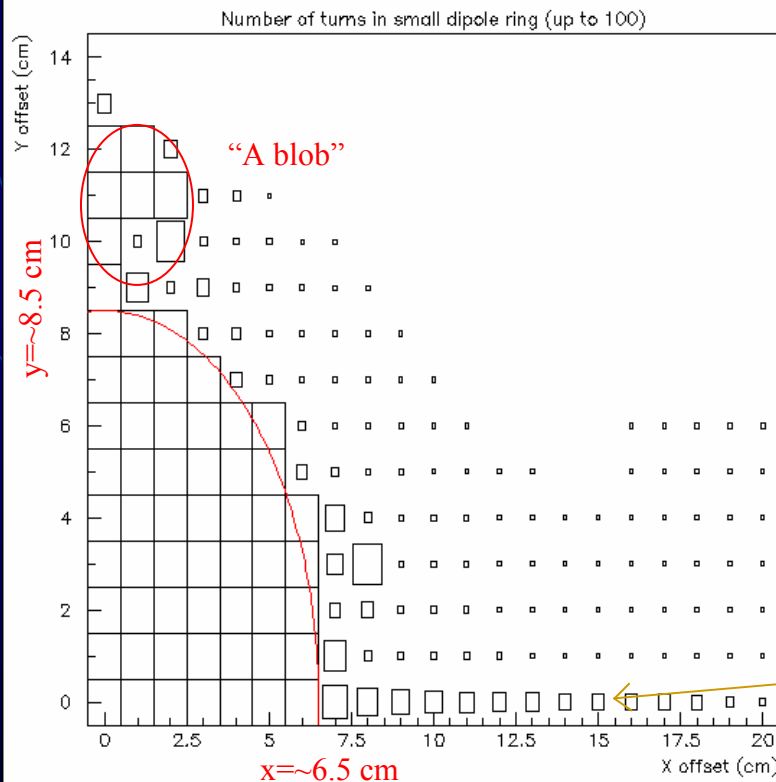
# Transverse acceptance of the ring



x-z plane symmetry imposed  
“unnatural” stability region  
at  $y=0$



# Transverse acceptance, without the $y=0$ symmetry

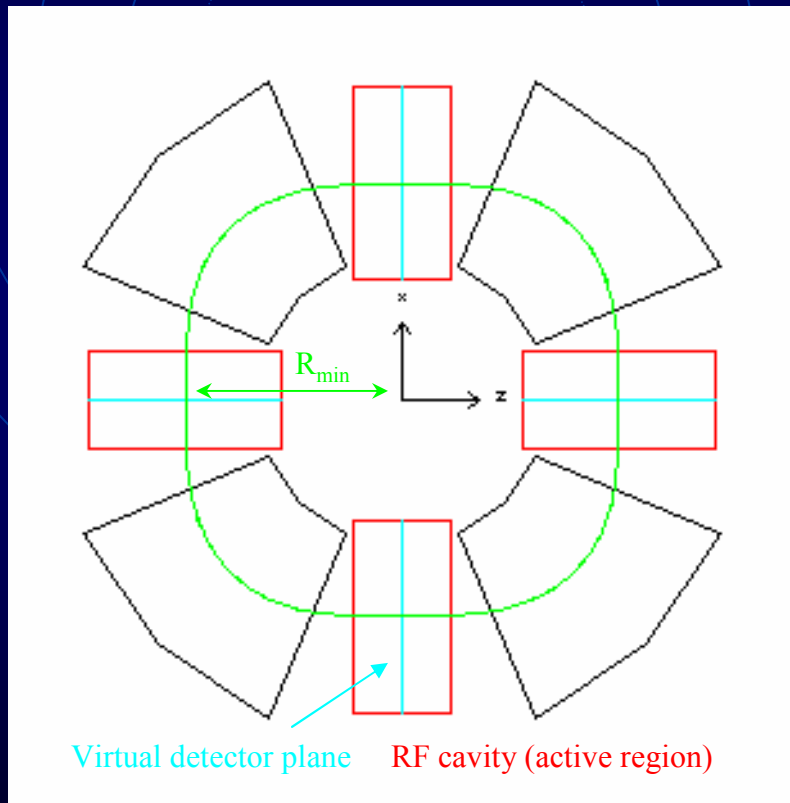


More “natural” decrease  
with no x-z plane symmetry

# Find the reference particle

- Orbit period  $\sim 3^{\text{rd}}$  harmonic of 201.25 MHz
- To be consistent with other studies (H. Kirk, S. Kahn):
  - $P \sim 170 \text{ MeV}/c$
  - $R_{\text{min}} \sim 55 \text{ cm}$

# Reference particle



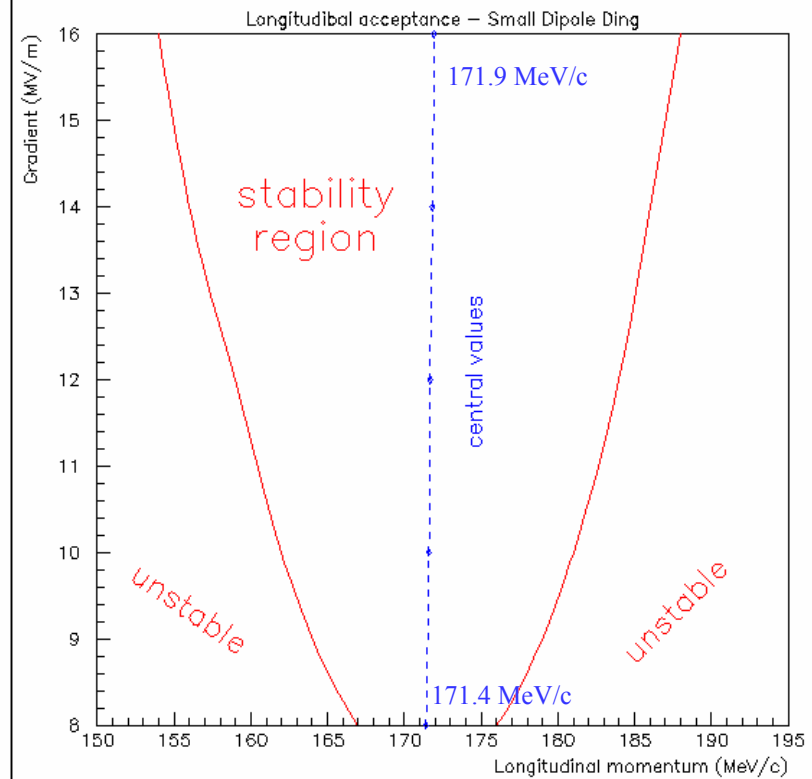
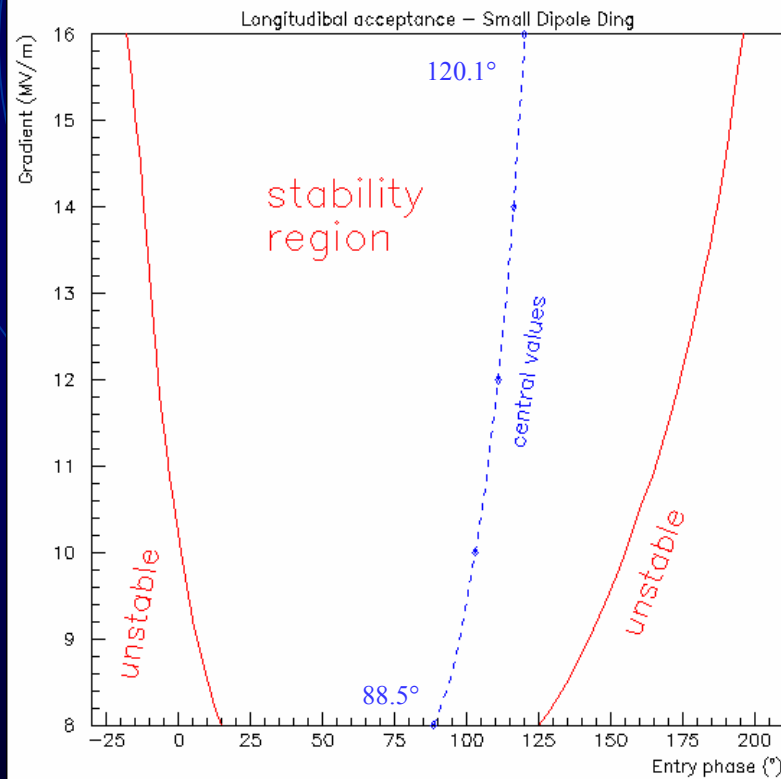
- Scale **B** down by 10%  
closed orbit:
- $P=171.25 \text{ MeV}/c$
- $R_{\min}=56.32 \text{ cm}$   
( $x=0$  in virtual detectors)

Acceptance studies  
(pages 8, 9 above)  
were done with scaled-  
down B fields

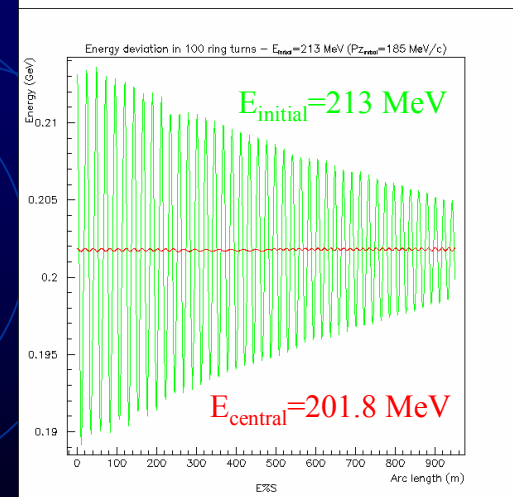
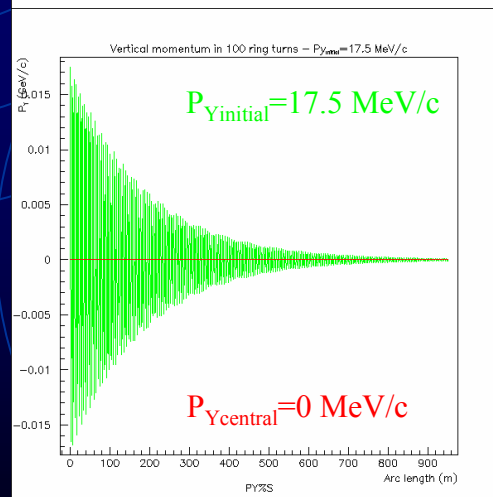
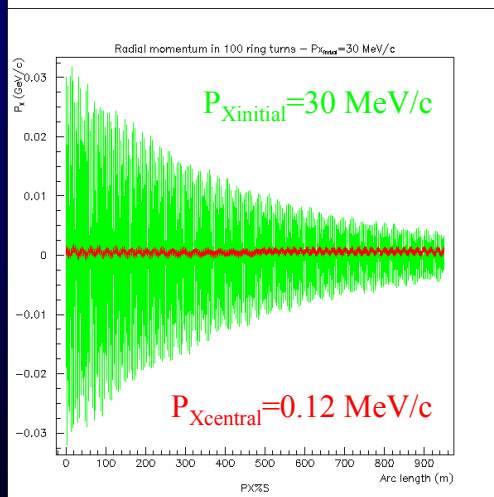
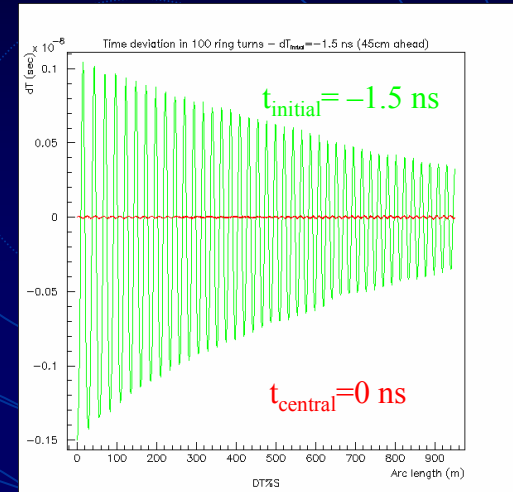
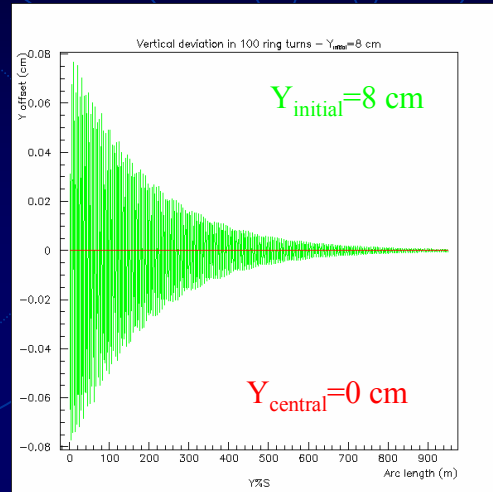
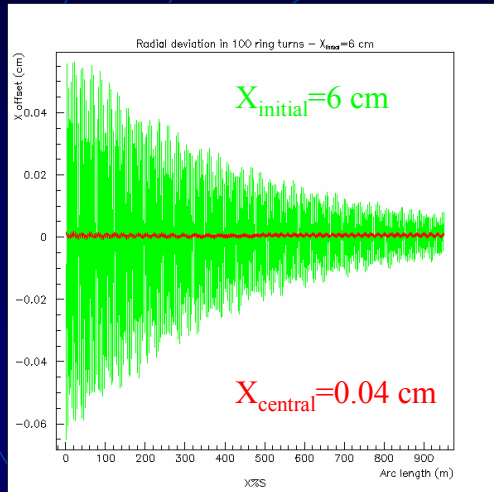
# Add RF and “ideal” absorber

- The RF cavity
  - Perfect pillbox: 25 cm long, 65 cm in radius
  - Center at  $R=66.32$  cm (10 cm from ref. particle)
  - Active region:  $\pm 15$  cm in  $y$ ,  $\pm 25$  cm in  $x$  centered at  $R=56.32$  cm (10 cm off cavity center)
- The absorber
  - Gaseous  $H_2$  at 40 Atm (room temperature) fills the whole volume
  - “Ideal” – scattering and straggling not simulated

# Longitudinal acceptance higher RF gradient – better



# 6D cooling with ideal absorber



# To do

- Simulate cooling with realistic absorber
- Use beam (“standard” beam may not fit)
- Add cavity windows
- Full simulation of the demonstration ring:
  - Injection, either through  $dE/dx$  or pion decay
  - Detector planes – scifi
  - ...

# Conclusion

- Small Dipole Ring
  - So far, no cooling simulations with GEANT
  - Dynamic aperture improved with shaped iron poles, especially in y (realistic field maps from S. Kahn)
  - The goal: simulate the 6D cooling demonstration ring with realistic features